THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9759. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 29. 1784.

Cupar of Fife, March 29. 1784.

THIS morning, arrived here, from Aberdeen, Mr BRESLAW and his Company, and beg leave to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, that there will be exhibited a Variety of

NEW CAPITAL PERFORMANCES,

At the Town Hall in CUPAR,

To-morrow being Tuesday the 30th instant, and the two following Evenings.

Each Night to begin precisely at Seven o'clock.

I. The Company will be entertained with several Select Pieces of MUSIC, accompanied by Sieur ARCALANI, who will WHISTLE the NOTES in a most surprising manner.

II. A Variety of New Deceptions, by Mr BRESLAW, too numerous to insert.

III. A Solo, and several Scots and Irish Airs on the Violin, by Mrs LOUIS, late Miss FLORELLA.

IV. Several Magical Card Deceptions, by a Pupil of Mr Breslaw's.

V. Imitation of Various Birds, by the New Venetian [illegible]

VI. [illegible] Experiments on different Metals, Watches, Cafkets, Machineries, &c. by Mr BRESLAW.

The particulars of the Performances will be expressed in the bills. The room will be kept warm, elegantly illuminated, and commodiously prepared. Admittance Two Shillings each person.

Tickets to be had, places to be taken, or any person inclinable to learn some Deceptions, apply to Mr BRESLAW, at Mr Methven's, vintner in Cupar.

A Rouping of Household Furniture,

THERE is to be sold, by public roup, on Wednesday the 31st current, in the dwelling-house of the late Mrs St Clair of Herdmanston, in Palmer's land, Chapel Street,

ALL SORTS of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz. mounted beds, looking-glasses, tables, chairs, a good table clock, a copper cistern, a good jack, and kitchen furniture.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue until all is sold off.

HIGH-COLOURED ORANGES,

FOR MARMALADE.

JUST arrived from St Lucar, in the Prince William, Captain Ramsay, A Parcel of SEVILLE ORANGES, in chests and half chests: To be sold for ready money.

Apply to John Walker and Co. merchants, Edinburgh, or to David Liddell, at their Warehouse in Leith.

N. B. To be had by applying as above, Xerry and Sherry Wines, of the best quality, in butts and half butts.

TOLLS TO BE LET AT KILMARNOCK.

THE Tolls and Duties payable at Kingswell, and at Gallowknow, Townend, and Strandhead of Kilmarnock, Townhead of Irvine, and Kirkfoord of Stewarton, with the side bars belonging thereto, are to be let for one year, commencing upon the twelfth day of May next, by way of public roup, at a Meeting of Trustees for Turnpike Roads, to be held within the Council Chamber of Kilmarnock, upon Friday first, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock mid-day.

And, by Order of the said Trustees, all persons deficient in the payment of High Road Money in the parishes of Kilmarnock, Kilmaurs, Dundonald, and Fenwick, are desired to pay the same to the respective Collectors, otherwise they will be distressed, without further notice.

Not to be repeated.

Third Notice—Second Term.

IN the process of ranking and sale, Lord Cathcart, with concourse of his Majesty's Advocate, against the children and representatives, and creditors of the deceast John Lyle, feuer and maltman in Grechock, the Lord Braxfield, Ordinary thereto, by interlocutor of date 4th March instant, assigned the 12th of June next, to the whole Creditors to produce all their claims, rights and diligences, competent to them against the bankrupt or his estate, and that for the SECOND TERM, with certification as in a reduction and improbation; and appointed this notice thereof, so as the same may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

C. H. CALLENDER.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of JOHN CARRUTHERS, Esq; of Holmains.

MR FARQUHARSON having now prepared a scheme of division of the price of Holmains's estate, which has been converted into money, the Creditors are requested to call for their dividends, [illegible] every lawful day, Saturday excepted, from and after the 1st April 1784, between the hours of eleven forenoon and one afternoon. Such of the Creditors whose debts are constituted by bills or promissary notes, must bring them with them, that the dividends may be marked thereon.

NOTICE

To Sir JAMES KIRKPATRICK's Creditors.

AS the prices of the estates of Closeburn, Shaws, and Kirkpatrick, are payable, and will be divided at Whitsunday 1784, it is earnestly requested, that such creditors as have not already produced their grounds of debt, with affidavits on the verity thereof, would immediately lodge the same with Mr Brenner, clerk to Mr Farquharson, accomptant in Edinburgh, the trustee, or with William Campbell writer to the signet. Such creditors as do not produce their grounds of debt, with affidavits on the verity, in terms of this and repeated former notices, betwixt and Saturday the 10th April 1784, will have themselves to blame if they do not get their share of the funds to be divided at the above term.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE real and personal Estate of JAMES OGILVY shoemaker, Burgess of Canongate, having been sequestrate, in terms of the statute, his Creditors met upon the 26th March current, and appointed Joseph Durward Clock and watch-maker in Canongate interim-factor thereon; and further appointed the said Creditors to meet, for the purpose of chusing a trustee, in the house of John Dumbreck vintner, Head of Canongate, upon Friday the 30th of April next, at one o'clock afternoon.—And application being made to the Sheriff of Edinburgh, in terms of the said statute, he, of date the 29th March current, appointed Wednesday next, at two o'clock afternoon, in the Sheriff-Clerk's Office, Edinburgh, for the examination of the bankrupt and his family, and upon the three following Wednesdays, at the same hour and place. Of all which, the said Joseph Durward gives this intimation to the said James Ogilvy's creditors.

NOTICE

TO MR ORME'S CREDITORS.

THE Trustee for the Creditors of David Orme, writer in Edinburgh, having some time ago disposed of the greatest part of Mr Orme's effects, the prices of which have either been recovered, or will be ready to be paid up at the ensuing term of Whitsunday, when he proposes to distribute the proceeds among the creditors, several of whom, notwithstanding of former advertisements, have neglected to produce their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon. Such creditors are therefore requested immediately to lodge the whole grounds of the debts on which they mean to claim, with oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of William Keith, accomptant in Edinburgh, the trustee, or George Anderson writer in Edinburgh; and the creditors who neglect to do so, will be excluded from any share in the proposed distribution.

Not to be repeated.

SIGNET OFFICE, 29th March 1784.

THIS Day the WRITS OF ELECTION for SCOTLAND, for the existing Parliament, were received at this Office, and are ready to be delivered to the respective Sheriffs, or any persons having special authority from them for that purpose.

Such Writs as may not be called for between and Friday next, the 2d of April, will of course be transmitted to the Sheriffs, at their respective county towns.

NEW BOOKS AND PRINTS.

The following New Books, for the Use of Subscribers to the EDINBURGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Are this Day arrived,

DE LOLME's History of the Flagellants, being a commentary on Boileau,

Richardson's play, [illegible]

Case of the East-India Company, as [illegible] proved before the House of Lords,

Eleventh report from the select committee on India affairs,

The beauties and deformities of Fox, North, and Burke,

Dobb's letter, addressed to Lord North and Mr Fox,

Scott's reply to Mr Burke's speech of the 1st of December 1783,

A letter to Mr Pitt from a presbyterian of the kirk of Scotland,

Considerations on the connections between Britain and America,

Evan's refutation of Mr Linguet's memoirs of the Bastile,

Memoirs of George Berkeley, late Bishop of Cloyne in Ireland,

Rymer's chemical reflections,

White's enquiry into the nature of swelling in the lower extremities,

Genuine memoirs of Asiaticus, in a series of letters to a friend,

Letters to Honoria and Marianne on various subjects, 3 vols.

Laura and Augustus, an authentic story, in a series of letters, 3 vols.

The sentimental deceiver, or the history of Miss Hammond, a novel,

The reparation, a comedy, by Miles Peter Andrews, Esq.

English and foreign reviews, magazines, &c.

Likewise arrived,

AN ASSORTMENT OF OLD & NEW PRINTS.

The new ones are,

Death of Captain Cook, by Hall, after Carter, size of the death of Wolfe, Woollet's battles, &c.; an interesting subject, and a valuable addition to the series of prints from English history; price 1l. 1s. first impressions.

Venus Chiding Cupid, an oval, by Bartolozzi after Sir J. Reynolds, extremely beautiful, price 7s. 6d.

Cornelia, Mother of the Gracchi, by the same after West, ditto, 6s.

Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, by the same, after Kauffman, 6s.

Several others, by and after the same, all fine impressions, and at the London prices.

Among the OLD PRINTS are a considerable number by Albert Durer, Lucas of Leyden, Van de Velde, Ostade, Rembrandt, Berghem, Both, Waterloo, &c. with some first impressions of Prints by Woollet, as Niobe, Macbeth, Diana and Actæon, the Enchanted Castle, Cicero at his Villa, Spanish Pointer, &c.; and others by Hogarth, as Strolling Actresses, Harlot's Progress, Times of the Day, the Times, Gates of Calais, Beer-street and Gin-lane, &c. all first impressions, some beautifully engraved Heads, by Edelinck, Masson, Drevet, Nanteuil, &c. price on each.

Subscriptions taken in for WATT's VIEWS of the Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, 6s. per number.

SALE OF WINES, &c. AT ABERDEEN.

BY the Trustees for the Creditors of ELSPETH and JOHN SHAND of Garmouth, and under the authority of the late act of Parliament for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious, &c.

THERE is to be SOLD, by public roup, on Wednesday the 7th of April next, at twelve o'clock noon, at the large vare-house or cellar under the Bridge of the Marischall Street of Aberdeen, a very considerable quantity of excellent RED PORT WINE, consisting of pipes, hogsheads, and half-hogsheads; also a parcel of CORK-WOOD and WALNUTS.

The Wine will be put up to sale in such lots as shall be agreeable to purchasers; and the same, with the articles of roup, will be shown on application to John Innes advocate in Aberdeen.

HOUSE IN GEORGE's SQUARE.

TO be SOLD, and entered to at Whitsunday next, that elegant HOUSE on the west side of George's Square, belonging to and presently possessed by the Honourable Henry Erskine. The House consists of fourteen fire-rooms, with closets, and various other conveniencies, and is all laid out and finished in the very best taste. The lobby, stair-case, and principal rooms are particularly elegant; the dining-room and drawing-room being each 30 feet by 20, and high in proportion, with very handsome chimney-pieces of statuary and coloured marbles, and painted and papered in the genteelest manner: the whole house complete, and ready for the reception of a family.

Besides catacombs in the under storey, there are three good cellars in the front of the house, one of which is fitted up with catacombs. Behind the house is a neat garden, stocked with the best wall-fruit trees, small fruit, and flowering shrubs, and a large green in the middle of the garden, very convenient for bleaching clothes. There is a pump-well, and sundry other conveniencies in the back-court. The house is at all times perfectly free from smoke.

Every necessary fixture which a family can require is already in the house and back-court, and will be allowed to remain, or not, according to agreement. And, as the drawing-room furniture is fitted to the size and finishing of that room, it will be sold along with the House, if agreeable, and a proper price offered for it. The proprietor has also a share in the New Assembly Rooms now building in George's Square, which, if the purchaser inclines, will be sold with the house.

The price of the House, &c. will be allowed to remain in the purchaser's hand, upon giving proper security.

Any person having a serious intention to purchase the House, and with that view wishes to see it, will get access, and hear further particulars, by applying to Mr John Sommerville writer in the Grass-market, Edinburgh, or to the proprietor.

SUPERIORITIES IN LANARKSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 6th day of April next, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon, (in place of the day formerly advertised),

The Superiorities of the Six-Merk Land of old extent of Arbuckles, lying within the barony of Monkland, and sheriffdom of Lanark, with the feu duties payable by six different vassals in the said lands, amounting to 3l. 14s. 4d. 8-12ths sterling of money, and converted price of dry multures, with five bolls of dry multure payable in kind yearly, besides the casualties of superiorities exigible on the entries of the vassals, which are considerable, as the properties are valuable, and some of the vassals are now in non entry.

The lands hold of the Crown, and afford an unexceptionable qualification in the county. The expofer has an expede charter, the precept of which is not yet executed, so that a purchaser may be immediately infeft.

The progress of writs, and conditions of sale, will be shown by James Fraser, writer to the signet, to whom, or to Mr John Boyes, jun. writer Hamilton, intended purchasers may apply for further particulars.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *March 23.*

War Office, March 20. 1784.

1st Regiment of dragoon guards, Cornet John Syer is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Burton. Robert Knight, Gent. to be Cornet, vice John Syer.

16th Regiment of light dragoons, Cornet William Archer to be Lieutenant, vice Patrick Cannon.

7th Regiment of foot, William Pigott, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice John Hamilton Brown.

30th Regiment of foot, Captain John M'Mahon, on the half-pay of the late 105th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Johnston Roch.

43d Regiment of foot, William Pitt Trevelyan, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Charles Taylor.

54th Regiment of foot, Hospital Mate Benjamin Shield to be Surgeon, vice Hill Mills.

64th Regiment of foot, David Findlay, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Crosby Gordon.

71st Regiment of foot, Ensign Alexander M'Laren to be Lieutenant, vice George Mackay. John Frazer, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Alexander M'Laren. Lieutenant Richard Amphlett, of 39th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Coote Manningham.

74th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Hamilton Brown, of the 7th foot, to be Captain of a company, vice Archibald Campbell.

80th Regiment of foot, Serjeant-Major Delany to be Adjutant, vice Myles Mayall.

100th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Robert Brownrigg, of the 14th foot, to be Captain of a company, vice John Johnston. Lieutenant William Rogerson, of 99th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice John George Hobson.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the army in Ireland.

18th Regiment of Dragoons. Reverend John Barrett, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice Henry Blacker, who retires. Dated January 19, 1784.

21st Foot. Lieutenant William Hamilton, from Major Elford's corps, on the half-pay of the British establishment, to be first Lieutenant, vice John Blackwood, who exchanges. Dated as above. Ensign Francis Armstrong, from the British half-pay of the 31st or Royal regiment of Foot, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Adam Cuninghame, who exchanges. Dated as above. Ensign Charles M'Gachen, from the half-pay of the late 91st regiment of foot, upon the British establishment, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Robert Mailey, who exchanges. Dated as above.

26th Foot. Mr Samuel Crooke to be Ensign, vice Barnard Bowes Forde; by purchase. Dated as above.

66th Foot. Mr Edmund Reily Cope to be Ensign, vice Robert Burrows; by purchase. Dated as above.

67th Foot. Lieutenant Hugh Lyle Carmichael, from the half-pay of the 67th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice William Rawlins, who exchanges. Dated as above.

103d Foot. Mr Charles Miller to be Ensign, vice —— Neville, superseded. Dated January 23, 1784.

105th Foot. Mr Robert Hill to be Ensign, vice Daniel Munro, who retires. Dated January 19, 1784. Ensign Townshend Monck-ton Hall, of the 56th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Proctor, who retires. Dated as above. Ensign Robert Burrows, of the 66th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Lindley, who retires. Dated as above.

STAFF.

Richard Colclough, Esq; to be Town Major of Galway, vice Geo. Grogran Knox, Esq; deceased. Dated as above.

PARISIAN INTELLIGENCE.

AEROSTATIC GLOBE.

THE second of March, being the day appointed for the experiment of M. Blanchard, every thing was prepared for it in the middle of *Champ de Mars*. He had issued an immense number of tickets, and the place was crowded with all ranks of people. His machine was ingeniously contrived. The balloon was constructed on the principle of Messr. Charles and Roberts, and had wings and a helm, the mechanism of which was curious and philosophic. By applying the principles of mechanics to the discovery of the air balloon it was his project to shew that it was practicable for man to navigate the upper regions of the air. The adventurer had prevailed on a young physician, Dour Pech, a Benedictine of St Martin des Champs, to go with him as his *compagnon de voyage*, for the purpose of making experiments on the atmosphere. When every thing was ready for their attempt, about a quarter after eleven o'clock, the young gentleman seated himself in the car, with a drawn sword in his hand; his enthusiasm struck the spectators with terror, and they endeavoured by every means, but in vain, to prevent his going up. The tumult was excessive and outrageous; and in pressing on the machine the wings were broken, and the globe itself very much injured. But all these obstacles could not deter them from their flight.—They cut the ropes, and the machine mounted into the air; but a deal of the gaz in the globe being dissipated by the damages it had received from the mob, they came down, and *Dour Pech* very unwillingly resigned his seat. Blanchard thus left to himself, and stript of all the means of directing the machine, would have postponed his experiment; but, in his account, he says, in the true spirit of a Frenchman, "I was under the eyes of the public, and my honour was pledged."—His helm was still perfect. He mounted with great rapidity, and rose to an astonishing height. The wind was high, and he was carried over Passy.—There came, he says, a sudden calm, and he remained stationary for fourteen minutes. He then repassed the river, during all which time the clouds were under him, and he experienced another calm which lasted about fifteen minutes, and during which the sun was very warm. A contrary gale then sprung up, and he was carried with extreme velocity towards Montrouge, in this direction, he tacked four times by means of his helm. Perceiving that his globe was diminishing by the loss of air which it had sustained, and that he was descending, he threw out four pound weight of his ballast, and he remounted. To prevent his coming down in the river, he threw out the rest of his ballast, and at length descended in the plain of Billancourt, after having been in the air an hour and a quarter; in the course of his short excursion, he experienced, he says, extreme heat, and afterwards extreme cold, a very sharp appetite, and strong disposition to sleep. His arrival was witnessed by a croud of spectators, and he drew up the account of his journey in the presence of the Duc de Fronsac, and the Marquis de Laigle, de Montaignac, de Montesquieu, and de Reaulx. In regard to the question, whether it is impossible to direct the aerostatic machine in the air, M. Blanchard says, that though deprived of the principal part of his machinery, his wings, yet by means of his helm and toil, he was able, not only to withstand the rapidity of the gale, but also to accomplish what none of his predecessors have effected, the sailing, in reality, against the wind.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 24.

Mr Jervoise made a report from the Committee on the victualling enquiry, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Usher of the Black Rod then summoned the Commons to attend his Majesty in the House of Peers. Previous to their going,

General *Smith* observed, that as he then saw the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his place, and probably should not see him there again in the present Parliament, he would take that opportunity to remind him, that there was now on the table a petition from the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot, praying relief. The sum due to them was nearly equal to the capital stock of the East India Company, being no less than 3,000,000l. Sterling. Probably his Majesty's Ministers would adopt some decisive measures relative to India, before the next session; he begged the Chancellor of the Exchequer, therefore, would not forget the petition of the Nabob's creditors, but take some effectual step to procure them relief.

The Chancellor made no reply.

HOUSE of LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 24.

THIS day his Majesty came to the House, and being seated on the Throne, the Commons were sent for, who being come, the King then gave the Royal assent to seventeen public and six private bills; after which his Majesty made the following most gracious Speech from the Throne:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"ON a full consideration of the present situation of affairs, and of the extraordinary circumstances which have produced it, I am induced to put an end to this session of Parliament. I feel it a duty, which I owe to the constitution and to the country in such a situation, to recur as speedily as possible to the sense of my people, by calling a new Parliament.

"I trust that this measure will tend to obviate the mischiefs arising from the unhappy divisions and distractions which have lately subsisted; and that the various important objects which will require consideration, may be afterwards proceeded upon with less interruption, and with happier effect.

"I can have no other object, but to preserve the true principles of our free and happy constitution, and to employ the powers entrusted to me by law for the only end for which they were given, the good of my people."

The Earl of Mansfield, as Speaker of the House of Lords, by his Majesty's command, then said,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the sixth day of April next, to be then here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the sixth day of April next."

The Prince of Wales came in state to the House, and attended there in his place.

From the London Papers, March 25.

LONDON.

This day a Proclamation was issued out by order of his Majesty for dissolving the present Parliament, and for appointing a time for a new Parliament to meet for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs.

A list was yesterday handed about, by which it appeared that no less than one hundred and fifty members of the last Parliament would not sit in the next.

It is expected, that the first point of contention between the opponent parties in the ensuing Parliament will be the choice of a Speaker, the Minister not having the strongest attachment to Mr Cornwall.

No less than eleven candidates are talked of for the city of London, and it is believed that nine of them will stand a poll, which, we hear, is fixed to begin next Monday.

The Inhabitants of Westminster are in high spirits on Lord Hood offering himself a candidate for that place, it being an object they much wished for, and his joining with Sir Cecil Wray is supposed to have given the death-wound to Mr Fox's interest there.

The town was yesterday thrown into a very great ferment, by one of the most extraordinary incidents that ever happened in the annals of history—Some robbers having got out of the fields, over the garden-wall of the Lord Chancellor's House, in Great Ormond Street, from thence found means to get into the area, where they forced two bars of the kitchen window, and proceeding through it up stairs, made their way into a room adjoining to his Lordship's study. Here they broke open several drawers, and at last coming to that in which the Great Seal of England is deposited, they took it out of the bag in which it was kept, and carried it off, together with two silver-hilted swords, and about 100 guineas in money.

The two swords appeared to have been drawn, on their getting possession of them, probably in order to secure their retreat, and the scabbards left behind. The instrument also, by which these daring robbers forced their entrance, was left behind, which is said to be a plain, but extremely well-tempered tool, at once calculated for defence, or breaking open locks. It is remarkable, that the robbery was effected with so little noise, that not one of his Lordship's servants heard them, either during their stay, or in wrenching off the bars.

The Great Seal consists of two parts, about the size of a small plate, one folding over the other, and the impression made by it is on both sides of the wax. The matter of which the Seal is composed, is chiefly silver, in value about 30l. but the workmanship amounts to a vast deal more.

No small confusion ensued yesterday in the Cabinet, on the discovery of this very *mal a propos* robbery, which was the more unlucky, on account of the very pressing demand for new writs, consequent to the expected dissolution.

As soon as the Chancellor was apprised of the robbery, information was instantly sent to Bow-street; from whence, as well as from every justice-shop in other parts of the town, the runners were dispatched on all sides, but hitherto, without effect. Two watchmen, however, who had stands near, were taken into custody.

The public remain full of expectation on the subject; and both yesterday and this day, the conversation of the town is more engrossed about the above robbery, than either about the prorogation or dissolution of Parliament.

No small confusion arose yesterday in the Cabinet, in consequence of a robbery so *mal a propos*, considering the pressing demand of the Seal to the new writs, in consequence of the dissolution of Parliament; however, it being recollected that another seal was deposited in the Tower, that was procured from thence last night, by the Signet-Royal; and the present urgent business of Government will therefore have suffered little or no impediment from this very singular robbery.

The Great Seal being really stolen, it is a doubt with many, whether there is not a *virtual end*, for a time, to the office of Chancellor.—The following passage from Blackstone will not be wholly unapplicable to the question—"The office of *Chancellor* or *Lord Keeper* is with us, at this day, created by the *mere delivery* of the King's *Great Seal* into his *custody*; whereby he becomes, *without writ or patent*, an officer of the greatest weight and power of any now subsisting in the kingdom, and superior in point of precedency to every temporal Lord."

Several curious questions arise on this extraordinary circumstance. Can a proclamation be issued without the Great Seal? Certainly not; but cannot the King in his Council constitute any seal for the time being the Great Seal of England?—Several lawyers yesterday delivered it as their opinion that he could; while others said, that this could only be done by the power of an Act of Parliament. When James II. threw the Great Seal into the Thames, expedition was used in having another made. Another question arises. Have we at this instant any Lord Chancellor at all? The Act says, that "*taking away* the seals determines the office"—Will the robbery be, in the legal construction, *taking away* the Seals? Must he not be again sworn into the office, and the ceremonies be repeated on delivering to him his new Seal? The ceremony that constitutes any seal the Great Seal of England is, that the King delivers the seal into his hand before certain Officers, and he is required to use it as the instrument of the King's pleasure. The mere impression cannot make it so; for that is in the engraver's power. The ceremony originally used in making any other seal the Great Seal may now be used without requiring the particular figure of that which is lost; but perhaps the Chancellor must again be sworn.

The last attempt of this nature was made by the famous Colonel Blood, who, in the year 1671, formed the daring plan of carrying off the Crown from the Tower. Blood went with a woman, whom he called his wife, to see the regalia; he was habited like a clergyman, and having by various arts insinuated himself into the good graces of Mr Edwards, the keeper, he made proposals of marrying his nephew to the old man's daughter, and the 9th of March was fixed for an interview. At that time he went with three companions all armed with rapier-blades in their canes, and each with a dagger and a pair of pistols. The old man was ready to recieve his guests, and the daughter her gallant—Two of his companions went with him, and the third stayed at the door to watch. As soon as they had entered the room where the Crown is kept, and the door, as usual, shut behind them, they threw a cloak over the old man's head, and gagged his mouth. Having secured him from crying out, they plainly told him they were determined to have the Crown, Globe, and Sceptre; and if he would submit to it, they would spare his life, otherways he might expect no mercy. The old man making what noise he could, they knocked him down with a mallet, and stabbed him in the belly. Concluding him dead, they omitted to tie his hands behind him, but they proceeded immediately to the objects of their robbery. Parret, one of the companions, put the Globe into his pocket; Blood was taking the Crown under his cloak, and the third beginning to file the Sceptre in two, when the son of Mr Edwards, that instant on his return from Flanders, came to the door. Being thus disturbed, they went off without the Sceptre; and the old man recovering his senses, though dreadfully wounded, got up and called out, "Treason! murder!" The daughter seeing him, rushed out after the plunderers, and called out, "Treason, stop thief—the Crown is stolen!" On this the alarm was given, [illegible] came to the drawbridge, discharged a pistol at the head of one of the Warders, and got over: they then got through the outward gate upon the wharf, and were making haste to their horses, calling out themselves, "Stop the rogues." But a Captain Beckman coming up with them, Blood discharged his second pistol at the Captain's head, but missed him. He was then seized, and he had even the audacity to struggle for the the Crown. When it was wrested from him, he said, "It was a gallant attempt, though unsuccessful—it was for a Crown." The subsequent circumstances were no less curious than the foregoing. He was examined by the King, and instead of being condemned to die, a pension of 500 l. a-year was settled on him for life, which he enjoyed for nine or ten years.

Yesterday morning the Lord Chancellor went early to Buckingham House, to communicate the strange circumstance, and a Council was held on the occasion.

Those wags who are no friends to the present Lord Chancellor, insist they were right in their conjecture, when they declared it was impossible for his Lordship to keep the Seals.

Two or three years ago a remarkable robbery was committed in the Council Chamber, when the minutes of an extraordinary Council on American affairs were taken away: the thief could never be found out; but a part of the deliberation of the Council, on that subject, was mentioned in Parliament, which gave room to suspect it to be a political theft.

A new Great Seal is engraving by a capital artist, which will be finished this evening; and the writs for a general election are expected to be issued to-morrow.

Accounts are received from Paris, that the Earl of Chesterfield, who is going Ambassador to Spain, arrived at the Duke of Dorset's hotel in that city, on Sunday evening, where he will reside three or four days.

At a General Quarterly Court held yesterday at the India-House, made special at the request of nine proprietors, a motion was made by Mr Meadham, and seconded by Capt. Fall, That the qualification for a Director after the ensuing election shall be 5000 l. stock, instead of 3000 l. the present qualification, which was ordered to lie on the table for consideration till the next General Court.

If the above motion should be agreed to, it is intended to be followed by another motion to increase the Directors salaries, the Chairman to 500 l. the Deputy Chairman to 400 l. and the other Directors, to 300 l. per annum.

A motion was made by Mr Atkinson, and seconded by Mr Sullivan, that the thanks of this court be given to the different corporations who have addressed or instructed their members on account of the late violent proceedings against the Company; which was unanimously agreed to.

The last advices from the West Indies mention, that they have had very blowing weather for some weeks, but fortunately they have not been visited by any defolating hurricanes. Several slight shocks of an earthquake, however, had been felt in all the islands, but very little damage was done them. A number of vessels which sailed for Europe the latter end of October and beginning of November, on their passage had met with uncommon bad weather, in which it is feared some of them perished. Others had been forced back to Antigua, miserably shattered; and eight or ten had been driven to leeward, which they heard had taken shelter at St Thomas's and Hispaniola.

The Paris letters, which arrived yesterday, give most calamitous accounts of the fatal effects of the hurricanes which happened on the coasts of France bordering on the Mediterranean, in the last month. Great numbers of bodies have been driven on shore near Narbonne, and upwards of thirty ships and vessels have been wrecked on and near the Isles of Hieres. Similar disasters have likewise happened on the coast from Toulon to Genoa.

Accounts received yesterday from Brussels mention, that the winter had never before been known so long, and so rigorous as in most parts of Germany, particularly in the principality of Hennebergh, the Dutchy of Wurtemburgh, and Bavaria. In the latter many villages defiles were covered with snow, which fell for five days, which destroyed great numbers of cattle, and many of the inhabitants. The Danube in several places was frozen over, and much damage was done to the craft employed on that river.

Extract of a letter from Emmerick, March 4.

"Who can paint our consternation? We have no more dykes; the Rhine threatens us with total ruin; the couriers from Wesel to Westervoort are carried, at the hazard of their lives, over the tops of the houses and the hills. All the dykes are overflowed; our fields have disappeared under the waters. The desolation that reigns there is above all description; a great number of people have been swallowed up by the waves. The cattle perish by thousands. Hunger and cold join their ravages to those of the waters. Boats laden with provisions and fodder have been sent to the assistance of the unhappy sufferers, but could save but a small number of them; in short, if God does not help us, our ruin is inevitable. The calamity seems to be general, and every day we receive news still more afflicting than before."

Extract of a letter from Scilly, March 15.

"Since my last, the D'Eltzing, Captain Lamatre, from St Domingo to Dunkirk, put in here in great distress, having been 11 days on her passage, and meeting with a great many hard gales of wind, which carried away her main and mizen mast, and bowsprit, and so leaky as to have four feet water in her hold; she buried 14 of the crew, who died through fatigue of pumping, and those on board are very weak and sickly.

"The boats that are round the wreck of the Nancy East-India packet have not been able to save any thing as yet, the wind blowing very hard."

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, MARCH 22.

Per Quarter.	
Wheat, 44 s. a 55 s.	Boiling ditto, 33 s.
Fine ditto, ditto, 26 s. a 28 s.	Tick. Beans, 25 s. a 27 s.
Rye, 26 s. a 28 s.	Small ditto, 30 s.
Oats, 15 s. a 22 s.	Tares, 29 s. a 31 s.
Barley, 22 s. a 33 s.	Per Sack,
Malt, 37 s. a 42 s. 6 d.	Fine Flour, 41 s. a 43 s.
Grey Peafe, 28 s. a 30 s.	Second Sort, ditto.
White ditto, ditto.	Rape Seed, — per last

WIND AT DEAL, MARCH 24. S. W.

No business done this day at 'Change.

A Brief RELATION *of a New and Unfortunate Voyage to the* SOUTH SEAS. *Undertaken by Monf.* MARION.

A FULL account of this voyage has just appeared at Paris, from which the following particulars are selected:

"M. Marion du Fresne, animated with an ardent curiosity, similar to that of Captain Cook, (whom he resembled also in his fered Government to carry back to Paris, the [illegible] whom M. Bougainville had conducted from thence to Paris. He only demanded the addition of a King's sloop to the vessel of which he was himself the proprietor, and with these two ships he set out for the Isle of France, where he was to take the Indian on board.

"Soon after, the young Taitian died, which disconcerted the projects of M Marion, with respect to the South Seas. He set sail, however, from Madagascar to the Cape of Good Hope; and after laying in provisions there for eight months, he proceeded for Van Diemen's Land, and arrived at it, after having discovered in his passage several islands. The view of this land, and of New Holland, appeared inviting, as a multitude of circumstances seemed to announce an inhabited country.

"Our adventurers land: the natives come down to the coast, and discover no marks of opposition or hostility; they gather dry wood, and form it into a sort of pile; they present to the strangers some branches of the wood; and invite them, by signs, to set fire to the pile, which the latter did in effect, without knowing the meaning of this ceremony; while the pile was in flames, the savages seemed neither offended, nor pleased, nor surprised. With their wives and children, (all black, naked, and cotton-haired) they beheld their new guests with an apparent indifference. But when presents of looking glasses, handkerchiefs, iron, linen, and poultry were offered to them, they were rejected with disdain, and marks of resentment; and this rejection was followed by a declaration of war; for they retired to a rising ground, from which they sent a violent discharge of stones against the Europeans, wounding Captain Marion, and one of his officers, who took to their boats, and made a new landing on another part of the coast. Here they saw a sandy country, covered with heath and small trees, of which the natives burn the bark to dress the shell-fish, which seemed to be their principal nourishment. They observed, in their excursion, the tyger-cat, crows, black-birds, turtle-doves, and a parroquet whole plumage resembled that of the parroquet in South America.

"From New Holland, M. Marion set sail for New Zealand, of which Tasman had perceived a point in the year 1642, and where M. de Surville (an extract from whose voyage is [illegible] joined to this work) had anchored in a bay, which he called Lauriston, at the same time that Captain Cook discovered two points of the same bay, without knowing, as it seems, that the French lay there at anchor.

"It was here that M. Marion met his fate. Having erected tents in the island of Motuaro, and conversed with the natives by means of a vocabulary of Otaheite, whose language is the same with that of the New Zealanders, as is well known, he found at first their behaviour promising. They came in crouds, with their chiefs, on board his ships, and without arms. Thirty days were passed in seeming friendship, and the exchange of good offices; and their manners and way of living are here described at length; but to those who have read the voyage of Sir Joseph Banks and Captain Cooke, published by Hawkesworth, few of these relations will appear new.

"In the midst of this apparent good intelligence, a bloody project was formed of putting to death M. Marion and his attendants, who ought not to have trusted, with so much simplicity, to the good faith of these savages: more especially if he knew, that, two years before, they had been treated with the greatest and the most absurd severity by Monf. de Surville, who, to punish them for carrying off his canoe, had set fire to their huts, and spread terror and desolation through their villages.

"Meff. Marion, Vaudricourt, and fourteen more of the ship's crew went on shore for the third time, accompanied by several savages, on a fishing party, and were conducted by Tacoury, one of the Indian Chiefs, to whom Marion had shewn particular marks of civility and kindness. In the evening, he was expected in his ship, but did not appear. The next morning a boat was sent out to take in water and wood, and, about nine o'clock, a man was perceived swimming towards the ship. He was the only one who escaped the massacre of his comrades, whom he had seen murdered, with their unfortunate commander, and their bodies cut in pieces, and divided among the savages.

"Messieurs de Clesmeur and Crozet, on receiving this fatal news, took all the precautions that were necessary to save the detachments that were posted on the shore, and marched at the head of them through a crowd of savages, whose looks expressed hostility and resentment. In their passage through a village they found a part of the clothes of their slaughtered companions, and a human thigh which had been half devoured.

"After discovering some other islands in the South Sea, our surviving travellers returned to Guam, the largest of the Marianne Islands, where M. Tobias, the Spanish Governor, had been active in the introduction of agriculture and other European arts. M. Crozet, in this voyage, gives a circumstantial and accurate description of this island, and particularly of that beautiful and useful tree called the Rima, whose fruit has exactly the taste of our bread, though superior to it in a certain delicious freshness, and is sufficient for the nourishment of the inhabitants. This tree was transplanted into the Isle of France by M. Poivre, who has also transplanted several trees and shrubs from the spice-islands of the Dutch."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 25.

"The prorogation and approaching dissolution of Parliament, has already emptied the town of the greatest part of the members of the House of Commons, as well as Peers. London, according to a well-known Tricism, may now be said to have *gone out of town*. It is to the different cities, counties, and burghs that we now look for news, just as the people in the counties and provincial towns looked, for the same object, to this metropolis.

"The contest in Westminster is likely to be warm, and very serious. The minds of the inhabitants are more than usually agitated. The great body of the inferior order are said to be inimical to the interests of Mr Fox; but several great families have espoused his cause, and a most powerful effort will be made to restore him to the same exalted ground on which he formerly stood in the House of Commons. The Dukes of Bedford, Devonshire, Portland, and Norfolk; the Lord Fitzwilliam, Keppel, Hertford, &c. &c. &c. with many other great and respectable names, and powerful fortunes, are engaged in his cause, with a warmth that is uncommon. Lord Mansfield, whose reputation and influence in this country seem to rise in proportion to his declining years and impaired health, although he does not openly declare in favour his views secretly; and Lord Stormonth is almost his avowed partizan. Above all, the Prince of Wales is his friend, and condescends, it is said, to solicit votes in his favour.

"Mr Fox has been constantly employed these two days in canvassing Westminster; and, notwithstanding the symptoms of discontent which have appeared so evidently on manifold occasions, he was received in general, by those whom he visited, with great cordiality; so fluctuating are those sympathies and antipathies that are founded rather in rumour and temper, than serious conviction and fixed principle; and so easily flattered are the vulgar by the attentions and assiduities of their superiors!

"We have had a fine fracas here about the robbery of the Great Seal; *sed non deficit alter*.—It was soon recollected that there was a duplicate lodged in the Tower, which was immediately brought from thence.

"The Proclamation for the dissolution of Parliament will be published to-morrow morning."

On Thursday last, Mrs Jackson of the Theatre Royal, was safely delivered of a son at Mr Jackson's house, St James's Square.

On Saturday the 27th inst. died, at his house of Wishaw, Robert Hamilton, Esq; of Wishaw.

Died, the 28th current, Mr William Chalmer, surgeon here.

Since our last, the Earl of Aboyne, Earl of Hume, Lord Kinnaird, and a number of other persons of distinction, have arrived in town.

The General County-Meeting, held on Thursday last, at the Castle of York, was more numerous and respectable than ever held upon a similar occasion. The Duke of Devonshire, Earls Fitzwilliam, Carlisle, Percy, Effingham, Fauconberg, and Surrey; Lord Viscount Gallway; Lord Grantley; Lord John Cavendish, &c. besides most of the principal gentlemen in the county, were present. The High Sheriff opened the business by reading the requisition, and the names of the gentlemen who made it. An address was proposed by Mr Lee, Recorder of Leeds, and seconded by Sir Christopher Sykes, Bart. On its being read, a long debate took place, in which the following Gentlemen spoke: For the address, Mr Wyvill, Mr Duncombe, Mr Baines, Mr R. S. Milnes, Mr Thompson, Lord Fauconberg, and Mr Wilberforce. Against it, Mr Drummond, General Hale, Colonel Thornton, Lord William, Lord Carlisle, Lord Surrey, and Lord John Cavendish. The business commenced at half past ten in the morning, and was not concluded till half past five in the afternoon; when the question being put, Whether the said address should pass at the act of this meeting or not? upon the shew of hands a considerable majority appeared to be in favour of the address proposed: But a division being demanded, the same immediately took place, and upon that division the Sheriff could not take upon himself to determine.

The gentlemen who were against the Address, have recommended Mr Foljambe and Mr Weddel as candidates to represent the county of York.

On the 22d of March, the Trades House of Glasgow unanimously returned their thanks to the Right Honourable the Marquis of Graham, for the consideration and respect his Lordship has been pleased to express of their conduct, in concurring with the late address to his Majesty, and particularly ordered the thanks of that House to be presented to his Lordship, for the many honourable public appearances he has made in Parliament for the good of his country in every matter wherein the interest of Scotland was concerned.

It is with pleasure we inform the public, that two years ago the manufacture of thread lace was begun in the Town Hospital, Glasgow, as a business in which girls may be employed from seven to fourteen years of age, and from which they may derive a decent subsistence for after-life. Twenty-eight girls are at present employed in this branch, who can work lace of any pattern, and are now making such as sells from two-pence to seven shillings *per* yard. The cleanness and quality of the lace have recommended it to the retailers, who always purchase it as soon as it is made.—The Committee had the girls before them on Monday last. They were exceedingly pleased with their clean healthy appearance, and with their proficiency in a business which promises to be useful both to themselves and to the country; and resolved to put some more of the girls in the Hospital to learn the business.

The Satisfaction, Burr, from Clyde, is arrived at Barbadoes, and the Carrier, M'Leish, at Grenada.

The America, Crosby, from Falmouth, is arrived at St Thomas's.

The Sisters, Hamilton, from New York, after a long and distressing voyage, arrived at Greenock on Monday last. Captain Kerr (the late master) and two sailors were washed over board.

Died, on the 9th instant, in the parish of New Kilpatrick, Elizabeth Lang, relict of Alexander Clerk, farmer, aged 105 years. She retained her senses to the last.

The buildings in the New Town of Edinburgh go on with astonishing rapidity. Foundations are digging for upwards of thirty new houses, besides those now building.

On Tuesday, two troops of the Scots Greys arrived at Linlithgow from Ayr. They brought with their baggage nine carts loaded with seized tea.

Friday, three journeymen bakers were committed to the tolbooth of Canongate, accused of being concerned in the murder of a man, with whom they had an affray, about a month ago, in the street. They were formerly admitted to bail; but, upon the man's death, which happened on Thursday, they were again apprehended. Two other journeymen bakers, who were likewise suspected of being concerned in this business, have absconded.

On Wednesday last, one Gunzion, who was banished Scotland by the sentence of the last Justiciary Court at Dumfries, having returned from his banishment, was apprehended and scourged through that town, and again banished in terms of his sentence.

Anecdote.—Many years ago, a fisherman between Lambeth and Vauxhall was drawing a net pretty close to the channel, when he found a great weight entangled in it, which with difficulty he and his companion drew to shore. Upon examining what it should be, they were utterly at a loss. But having shewn it about, some wiser heads than their own discovered it to be the Great Seal of England. This was a thing which occasioned much speculation. But at last it appeared, that King James, the night before he went away, had called for it from Lord Jefferies, who was then Chancellor, under pretence of [illegible] or grants; but when he determined to fly, he thought either that the bulk or weight of it made it inconvenient to carry, or that it was hereafter to be of no further use to him; and therefore, that it might a little disconcert his enemies, he had thrown it into the Thames. The fishermen, overjoyed at their good fortune, carried it to court, and received a handsome reward, though no use was ever made of it afterwards.

MEMBERS *for the ensuing* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Presbytery of GLASGOW.—The Rev. Messr Bonnar of Glasgow, Hodgson of Carmunnock, Dun of Kirkintilloch, and Lapslie of Campsie, Ministers.——Professor Anderson and Mr Robert Tennant, Elders.

Burgh of PEEBLES.—Andrew Hamilton of Spittlehaugh, Esq; clerk to the signet, Elder.

ARRIVED at LEITH, March 25. The —— and James, Sands, from Perth, with malt; Prosperous, Hutcheson, from London, with pease; Good Intent, Walker, from Thornham, with grain; Betty Bee, Johnston, from Newburgh, with grain; Venus, Atmore, from Lynn, with grain; Sea Nymph, Jerry, from Wales, with grain; Endeavour, Marshall, from London, with goods.—26. Nancy, Whitehead, from Ostend, with linseed; Robertson, Gardener, from London, in Leith Roads, from Greenland.—27. Noble Anne, Christie, for Perth, with grain; Diligence, Angus, from Ely, with grain.—29. Peggy, Izet, from Perth, with wheat and malt; Margaret's Industry, Kelly, from Dunbar, with malt; Hopewell, Macleod, from Queen's Ferry, light; Janet, Lorimer, from Dundee, with wheat, &c.; Nelly, Bell, from Aberdeen, with goods; Jean, Miller, from Wick, with beef, &c.

SAILED, Leith Packet, Thomson, for London with goods.

ARRIVED at GRANGEMOUTH, March 24. Jean, Napier, from Leith, with sundries; Collier, Ure, from Leith, with rod iron; Charlotte and Mary, from ditto, with sundries.—27. Lady Frances, Gordon, from Invernefs, with aquavitæ; Peggy and Elisi, Izet, from Alemouth, with wheat; Henry, Smart, from Lynn, with peafe and barley; Anne and Margaret, Nottie, from Dundee, with barley.

SAILED, 26. Brothers, Nuccle, for Perth, with cow-hides.

ARRIVED at GREENOCK, March 21.—Robert, Roger, from Liverpool, with goods.—22. Friendship, M'Adam, from Philadelphia and Belfast, with goods; Success, M'Alpine, from Sky, with herrings.—23. Greenock, M'Kinlay, from Cork, with goods; Elliot, Livingston, from Dublin, with ditto; Peggy, Campbell, from Dumfries, with timber; Peggy, Angus, from ditto, with meal.—24. Kaimes, Stewart, from Esdale, with slates.

SAILED.—23. Sally, Seward, for Newfoundland, with goods; Peggy, Lamont, for Belfast, with ditto.—24. Nancy, Reeve, for Newfoundland, with ditto; Jean, Fyfe, for Halifax, with ditto; Peggy, M'Lachlan, for Lairn, with goods; Peggy, Burrow, for Kendall, with goods.—25. Grandvale, Bain, for Jamaica, with ditto; Katharine and Elizabeth, Anderson, for Dublin, with goods.

THEATRE ROYAL,

On WEDNESDAY Evening, March 31, will be presented,

A COMEDY, called, The

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Written by Mr Sheridan, Author of the Duenna, Camp, &c.

To which will be added, a Pantomime Entertainment, called,

ROBINSON CRUSOE;

OR,

HARLEQUIN FRIDAY,

As it was performed upwards of Seventy Nights successively, at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane.

With entire new Music, Machinery, Dresses, Decorations, and Scenery;—in which are represented, VIEWS of the PORT of LEITH, the REGISTER OFFICE, COWGATE PORT, &c. &c.

Friday, in character of Harlequin, for the first time, Mrs BLAND;

Pantaloon, Mr SPARKS;

Clown, Mr DAVIS;

French Lover, Mr Tannett; Cook, Mr Wilmot-wells; Invalid, Mr Charteris;

And Robinson Crusoe, Mr HALLION.

Principal Witch, Mr Sutherland; Columbine's Mother, Mrs Charteris;

And Columbine, Mrs TANNETT.

Shepherdesses, Mrs Wonder, Mrs Henderson, Mrs Mountfort, Mrs Mills, and Mrs Sparks.

With the Original SAVAGE DANCE.

To conclude with a DANCE by the Characters.

PRICE OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, March 26, 1784.

Wheat,	20	0d.	18s.	6d.	17	0
Barley,	21	0	19	0	17	0
Oats,	16	6	13	6	11	0
Peafe,	16	0	14	0	12	0

A CORNETCY & SURGEONCY for SALE.

A CORNETCY in the 14th Light Dragoons in Ireland, to be sold at 850 l. Irish.

And the SURGEONCY of same Regiment, to be sold for 400 guineas.

Apply to Captain Sir George Dunbar, at Clonmill, Ireland, or to James Stormonth writer in Edinburgh.

RED SPRATTS.

FINE YARMOUTH RED SPRATTS, to be SOLD at the shops of Mr Richard Richardson, Edinburgh, and Mr Patrick M'Intyre, Leith, in Cades, containing about 1000 Fish each, at 5 s. and half Cades in proportion.

DAVID HUGHES, Seedsman, foot of Pleasance, Edinburgh, sells GRASS SEEDS, for Sward or Pasture ground—He is at present possessed of a considerable quantity of RYE GRASS, and natural GRASS SEEDS of last year's growth, of an excellant quality, well cleaned and perfectly fresh, which will be had at moderate prices; and as the season for laying down Grass Seeds is near, the Public may depend on being reasonably and well served, by addressing their commissions as above, which shall be punctually answered.

A PIER TO BE BUILT AT DUNDEE.

WHEREAS a Pier is intended to be built on the east side of the harbour of Dundee, those inclining to undertake the work will see the plan and proposals, by applying to Mr Samuel Bell architect in Dundee, and must lodge their estimates with Mr Alexander Pitcairn, present Town Treasurer of Dundee, against the 20th April next. Not to be repeated.

ROSLIN.

SUBTACK OF THE INN, CASTLE, AND CASTLE GARDEN.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 7th day of April 1784, and entered upon immediately,

The BENEFIT of a SUBTACK of the INN of ROSLIN, and Garden or Shrubbery adjoining to it, with the Offices belonging thereto. As also, of the CASTLE or ROSLIN, and CASTLE-GARDEN, with the pertinents, all as presently occupied by David Keir the sub-tacksman. The endurance of the sub-lease is for 20 years: Of the Inn, Garden, and Offices, from Whitsunday 1784; and of the Castle, and Castle-Garden, from Martinmas last.

David Keir at the Inn will shew the premisses, and William Brodie writer in Edinburgh, who is empowered to conclude a private bargain before the day of sale, will inform of particulars.

NOTICE.

To the Creditors of PATRICK CAMPBELL and COMPANY, Merchants in Glasgow, and of the said PATRICK CAMPBELL, as an Individual.

THE said Patrick Campbell and Company, and Patrick Campbell as an individual, with concurrence of several of their Creditors, having applied for sequestration of their estates, in terms of the late act of Parliament, for rendering the payment of Creditors more equal and expeditious, [illegible] was awarded on the 15th of March current, by the Lord Ankerville, then officiating as Ordinary on the Bills, and a meeting of the Creditors appointed to be held at Glasgow, in the house of Mrs Sheild vintner there, upon the 23d day of the said month of March, at twelve o'clock noon, to name an interim-factor upon the foresaid sequestrated estates, in terms of the statute. The meeting was accordingly held, and appointed David Hutcheson writer in Glasgow to be interim-factor; and a General Meeting of the Creditors to be held within the house of the said Mrs Sheid at Glasgow, on the 4th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of chusing a trustee in terms of the statute; and the said David Hutcheson having applied to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, to name a day in each of the four succeeding weeks, for the examination of the said bankrupts, and of their families and others acquainted with their business, the Sheriff-Substitute appointed Thursday the 1st day of April next, and Thursday in each of the three succeeding weeks, at 12 o'clock mid day, in the Sheriff Court-House of Glasgow for that purpose.

Of all which, the said David Hutcheson gives this public notice, and requests the whole Creditors of the said Patrick Campbell and Company, and Patrick Campbell as an individual, to be present at the foresaid diets of examination, fixed by the Sheriff, that they may have an opportunity of putting such questions as shall be judged of importance, for rendering the discovery and surrender of the estates of the bankrupts more complete. DAVID HUTCHESON.

A HOUSE IN OLD ABERDEEN

To be SOLD by private bargain.

THE House stands in an elevated situation, about the center of the Old Town of Aberdeen. It commands a full prospect of the Bay of Aberdeen, and, from the back part, an extensive view of the country, and of several parts of the town of Aberdeen. It has a large area in front, and an extensive back area, on which last there is a washing-house and coal-house. The House consists of a kitchen, laundry, and several cellars in a half sunk story. Upon the first floor is a dining parlour of about 19½ feet by 18, with two large closets, and two bed rooms. The next storey consists of a drawing room, 28 feet long by 19 broad, and 14 feet high, two bed rooms and a large closet. In the garret storey are a bed room and several conveniencies. There is, adjoining to the house, an area of considerable extent, which a purchaser may have at a reasonable price, for a garden.

Persons intending to purchase may apply to Colquhoun Grant, writer to the signet, at Edinburgh, or to Mr Henry Lumsdaine, advocate in Aberdeen.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON.

THE MARY,

JOHN HAY Master,

Now at the Birth at Leith, taking in goods for London, and will sail the 5th day of April.

The Ship has good accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the Master at the Exchange Coff chouse, or at Mrs Hay's, foot of Queen's Street, Leith.

PREMIUMS AT THE LINEN HALL.

TRUSTEES-OFFICE, EDINBURGH, MARCH 25, 1784.

THE Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, having found the usefulness of the Linen Hall, and of the Premiums which have been given, for several years past, upon various kinds of Linen, Haberdashery, and Woollen Goods, lodged for competition there,—have resolved to give the following Premiums upon the articles under mentioned; to be lodged in the Hall on or before the 24th day of December next; after which the preferences will be determined by judges to be appointed by the Trustees.

ARTICLES.

1. For the best 20 pieces stout yard-wide Linen, fit for shirting, four pieces of a set, from 7 to 8100, on a scale of 42 inches, to be made of yarn spun from Scotch flax, - - - - - L. 15 0 0
   For the second best 20 pieces ditto, - - - 10 0 0
2. For the best 48 pieces, 35 yards in length, and 29 inches in breadth, of Bleached Linen, the nearest imitation both in the manufacturing and lapping of the foreign fabric, known by the name of *Platilles*, assorted in four numbers, different in quality, (as is the mode of assorting the foreign) 12 pieces of each number, - - - - - - 15 0 0
3. For the best 240 pieces, seven yards each, of *Bleached* Linen, the nearest imitation both in the manufacturing and lapping of the foreign fabric, known by the name of *Britannias*—160 pieces of these linens to be 29 inches in breadth, and assorted in eight numbers, different in quality, 20 pieces of each number; and the other 80 pieces to be 35 inches in breadth, and assorted in *four* numbers, different in quality, 20 pieces of each, as is the mode of assorting the foreign, - - - - - 20 0 0
   N. B. Specimens of these goods, with the particular mode of lapping and assorting required for the foreign market, will be shown at the Linen Hall.
4. For the best two suits of Damask Linen, both with regard to quality and elegance of pattern, each suit to be of a pattern entirely new, - - - 20 0 0
5. For the best six pieces of Stripped Muslin, - - 10 0 0
6. For the best six pieces of Muslin Handkerchiefs, 10 0 0
   N. B. The Muslin goods may be of the ordinary lengths and breadths; and the cotton yarn of which they are manufactured must have been spun in Scotland.
7. For the best nine pieces of cloth of seven hundreds, made entirely of cotton, for printing, not under 25 yards in length, and from 30 to 32 inches in breadth, the yarn 30 be spun in Scotland, - - - 12 0 0
   For the second best nine pieces ditto, - - - 6 0 0
8. For the best 12 pieces Clear Lawn, ten yards in length, and of the common breadth, three pieces of a set, woven in reels from 12 to 1500 upon ell, or 37 inches, to be made of yarn spun from Scotch flax, 20 0 0
   For the second best 12 pieces ditto, - - 10 0 0
9. For the best eight pieces of Hunters Cloth, not under 30 yards long*, and ¾ broad, and not exceeding 4 s. per yard in value, - - - 15 0 0
   For the second best eight pieces ditto, - - 10 0 0
10. For the best eight pieces of Dressed Cloth, not under 20 yards long and ¾ broad, and not exceeding 3 s. per yard in value, - - - 12 0 0
    For the second best eight pieces ditto, - - 8 0 0
11. For the best eight pieces of Dressed Cloth, of the same length and breadth as the preceding, and not exceeding 2 s. per yard in value, - - 8 0 0
    For the second best eight pieces ditto, - - 5 0 0
12. For the best 12 pieces of Cloth, in imitation of the fabric known by the name of *Kendal Coatings*, not under 20 yards in length, and ¾ in breadth, and not exceeding 1 s. 3 d. per yard in value, - - 12 0 0
    For the second best eight pieces ditto, - - 8 0 0
    N. B. A specimen of this sort of cloth will be seen at the Linen Hall.
13. For the best six pieces of Flannel, in imitation of the Welsh manufacture, not under 45 yards in length, nor under ¾ broad, and not exceeding 1 s. 4 d. per yard in value, - - - - 8 0 0
    ☞ The five preceding articles to be manufactured entirely of Scotch wool, and dyed of various colours.
14. For the best three dozen of Felt Hats, i. e. made entirely of Scotch wool, not exceeding 3 s. each in value, - - - - - 6 0 0
15. For the best Drawing, on design paper, of a Damask Table Napkin, the drawing not to exceed 90 designs by 50, that is, the napkin to be 100 designs long by 80 broad, - - - - 10 0 0

Total premiums, L. 250 0 0

There being reason to suspect that in former [illegible] miums where the prices are specified, goods have been produced, that could not be made at such prices; therefore, notice is hereby given, That the persons gaining the premiums in future must sell the goods to any person or persons willing to buy them at the prices specified; and it is expected by the Trustees, that the owners of the goods will make to any person such a quantity as may be desired at the same prices, and of ane qually good quality.

No person or company will be allowed to gain more than one of those premiums.

Every person or company that has in former years gained three full premiums, under any particular article before mentioned, will be debarred from competing.

The Trustees reserve to themselves a power of giving such part only of any premium, as the performance shall appear to deserve; and in case of its not having any merit, no premium will be allowed.

Every competitor must lodge along with his goods, a sealed note, expressing the manufacturer's name and designation, which will not be opened until the preferences be determined; and also an open invoice (having the same seal affixed to some part of it) mentioning the selling prices, without the maker's name. All the goods must be completely dressed, and finished for sale. And every competitor, who shall be found intitled to a premium must make oath before receiving payment "that the "goods with which he competed were Scotch manufacture; that they ne"ver were presented at any former competition; and that they were every "way in terms of the regulations herein contained."

By order of the Trustees,

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT, Sec.

* This, by mistake in last advertisement, was called 50 yards long.

PASSENGERS WANTED

For Port-Roseway, Newbury, and Boston,

IN the JEAN, FRANCIS RITCHIE Master, now lying in the harbour of Greenock, and will be clear to sail by the 20th of April.

Cabin passage Eight Guineas, they finding themselves in stores; steerage passage Six Pounds.

Apply to James Blair jun. merchant Glasgow, or to the master at Greenock.

The Jean is a stout vessel, copper-bottomed, and sails fast. A good number have already agreed for their passage, so that the time of sailing may be depended upon.

Glasgow, 24th March, 1784

COAL TO BE LET.

To be LET for such a number of years as may be agreed upon,

THE very extensive and level-free COLLIERIES of COALSNAUGHTON, lying in the parish of Tillycoultry, and county of Clackmanan, about three miles from Alloa.

Proposals may be transmitted to James Bruce, Esq; the proprietor, at Tillycoultry, to John Watson merchant in Alloa, coal factor, or to Thomas Mercer writer in Edinburgh, who will inform as to any particulars necessary to be known.

A Small SHELTY, about three feet high, dark brown, long tailed, fox eared, white about the mouth, being stole, or having strayed from the parks of Tillycoultry on Tuesday last, any person informing of said shelty, shall, if desired, be handsomely rewarded.

TENEMENT IN THURSO TO SELL.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Friday the 21st of May next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

That large TENEMENT, consisting of several dwelling-houses, with the yard, &c. lying in the town of Thurso, and county of Caithness, which belonged to George Sinclair, late merchant in Thurso, and are disponed by him to trustees for behoof of his creditors.

The progress and articles of roup and sale are to be seen in the hands of James Hunter, writer to the signet, or George Andrew, writer in Edinburgh, the trustees; and copies thereof are lodged with Donald Robison, writer in Thurso. The trustees are impowered, and will sell by private bargain, if any acceptable offer occurs.

Mr Sinclair's creditors are requested to lodge exact states of the debts due to them, with oaths upon the verity thereof, with either of the trustees, to whom the creditors will also apply for the deed of accession in order to sign it.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

THE Lands and Estate of KILGRASTOWN, lying in the county of Perth, will be exposed to sale judicially, on or about the 20th of June next.

These lands are all conveniently and pleasantly situated within a few miles of the town of Perth; and the late proprietor beautified the place with extensive plantations and policies. There is a commodious dwelling-house upon the estate, which lies within three miles of the town of Perth, and about a quarter of a mile west from the Bridge of Earn; and there are a complete set of offices lately built thereon.

The proven rental will be shown by William Lumsdaine clerk to the signet, New Street, Edinburgh, or John Rutherford junior writer in Perth; and further particulars will be explained in a future advertisement.

SALE OF LANDS, MANSION-HOUSE, &c. IN THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO be SOLD, the MAINS of MOLLANCE, with the Mansion-House, Offices, Garden and Policy, situated within twelve miles of Kirkcudbright, and sixteen miles of Dumfries, on the great military road from thence to Ireland; as also, as much of the adjoining Farms to the extent of 1000 l. per annum, or more, as purchasers may incline.

The House is modern, being built about thirty years ago, large and commodious, and with a complete set of offices, is in the very best repair. The situation is fine, and commands very extensive prospects of the adjacent country, which is remarkably pleasant, and well cultivated. There is about 50 acres of wood in the policy, part of which is full grown, part lately planted, and all in a most thriving condition.

The fertility of these Lands is too well known to need description, and they are occupied by a set of as wealthy, industrious, and intelligent tenants as any in that country; but are still capable of great improvement, by means of shell-marle, of which there is abundance within these lands, and in the neighbourhood. Coal and Lime are brought by water-carriage within four miles of the premises, where also the produce may be exported.

The Lands are all inclosed and subdivided, and the farm steadings are all either lately built or in the best repair.

James Carter, overseer at Mollance, will show the premisses.

For further particulars, apply to James Stormonth writer in Edinburgh, or Robert Ramsay writer in Dumfries.

PRICE FURTHER REDUCED.

Judicial Sale, adjourned to Wednesday, 23d June, 1784.

BY authority of the Court of Session, there is to be exposed to SALE by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Session-House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23d of June 1784, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The REMAINING PART of the SUBJECTS which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late writer in Edinburgh.

The TOWN and LANDS of SOUTHFODD, *alias* SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and regality of Dunfermline, and sheriffdom of Fife.

These Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the stock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 5 6-12ths.
Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0
And the proven free teind of these lands is 2 5 6 1-12th.

The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the parish of Coupar, and shire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the superior is two-pence Sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each singular successor. The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

☞ The lands of Southfodd, along with the above Superiority, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, and are now to be exposed to sale in one lot, at the reduced price of 4000 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross depute-clerk of session.

LANDS AND HOUSE IN TIVIOTDALE TO LET.

THE Mansion-house and Lands of OVERWELLS to be LET, for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday 1784.

This estate lies on the water of Oxnam, in the parish of Jedburgh, and within a mile of that burgh. It consists of about 300 acres, divided into twenty inclosures, well fenced, watered, and sheltered with stripes of planting.

The Mansion house stands in a good warm situation, having a fine view to the south, and screened with trees on all other sides. It is in good order, of a moderate size, very convenient, and fit for accommodating a genteel family, who may have, along with the house, on reasonable terms, a garden, pigeon-house, a complete set of office-houses, and such a number of inclosures as they may incline, either in tack or from year to year.

Tiviotdale is a pleasant country; and there are good markets at Jedburgh and Kelso, both in the neighbourhood of Wells, with plenty of sport in the fields, and fishing in the adjoining waters, which must make it both a convenient and agreeable residence.

The grounds not set along with the mansion-house will be set in one or two other farms along with the two new farm-houses and office-houses lately built.

Encouragement of lime will be given the tenants for manuring and laying the ground into grass. The conditions of Set will be seen in the hands of Robert Ainslie at Berrywell near Dunse, who will conclude a bargain. And proposals may be given in to him, or Mr James Keay writer, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, or James Fair writer in Jedburgh. John Ainslie hedger at Wells will show the house and grounds.

The farm of Lackencroft, at Langton, in the parish of Jedburgh, is also to be set at the same term. It consists of about 60 acres; and application may be made as above.

James Chisholm, nurseryman at Jedburgh, will also show the house and grounds, and commune with any person proposing to take the same.

NOTICE to Mr CROSBIE's CREDITORS.

THE price of Mr Crosbie's estate being [illegible] of Whitsunday next, the creditors, whose debts were contracted before the 20th of August, 1780, being the date of the trust deed, are desired, as soon as possible, to lodge with William Dick, writer to the signet, the trustee, the grounds of their respective debts, and oaths on the verity thereof, in order that matters may be prepared for a division.

LANDS in CAITHNESS to be SOLD.

TO be Sold, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, on Wednesday the 14th of April next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The Lands of OVER and NETHER BILBSTERS, with the mills thereof.—The Lands called OLD CROOK and QUOYJACKS, and pertinents, lying in the parish of Wick, and shire of Caithness.—These lands pay of yearly rent to the proprietor, 85 l. sterling, besides public burdens; and as the rent has not been raised for many years past, and the tack by which they were lately held is expired, they will admit of a considerable raise of rent.—They hold of the Crown, and stand valued in the cess books of the County at 287 l. 14 s. 7 d. Scots; and there is a commodious dwelling-house on the premisses, built about fifteen years ago.—Persons inclining to purchase may apply for further particulars to Charles Mackenzie, writer in Edinburgh.

SALE of LANDS in AYRSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 15th of July 1784, at six o'clock in the evening,

The Lands and Barony of HAINNINGCROSS, and great part of the Lands and Barony of CESSNOCK and BARR, lying contiguous, in the parishes of Riccarton and Galston, in the shire of Ayr.—These lands consist of about 3960 Scots statute acres of arable and meadow ground, besides [illegible] of planting, from twenty to fifty years old. The free rent thereof extends to 1752 l. 8 s. 6 d. 1-12th Sterling for the current crop and year 1784, and to the sum of 1842 l. 1 s. 10 d. 1-12th for the ensuing years 1785, and after till 1791, when a rise rent of 61 l. 2 s. takes place on one of the farms, and this besides the value of the hay and grass in the woods and plantations, which vary, and about 2 l. 8 s. vicarage-teind, paid by the tenants yearly over the above rents. These lands hold of the Crown (excepting about 400 acres which hold of the Earl of Loudoun), and the valuation by which the cess is paid extends to 1754 l. 4 s. 1 d. Scots, and affords sufficient freehold qualifications; and the tenants pay every public and parochial burden the estate is or may be chargeable with during their tacks, over and above the said free rent, except the minister's stipend and [illegible] which are also deducted from the above rent. The proprietor hath a right to the teinds of his lands. There is a neat, commodious, small mansion-house, newly built, at Hainning, which a purchaser can have immediate possession of. The orchard at Hainning, and some small inclosures, which consist of about 21 acres, in the gardener's tack, can be had possession of the first term after the sale. There is a coal on [illegible] parts of the estate, and a very extensive field has been open some years, and has a fire-engine, with all the proper machinery lately erected there, within three English miles of Kilmarnock. There are extensive quarries of lime-stone on the estate, two of which are now open, with a large draw-kiln. There are three good orchards on the estate, and a great number of large old timber trees. There is a new-built pigeon-house thereon, and an inexhaustible quarry of free-stone in the banks of the water of Cessnock, which bounds this estate upwards of four miles on the south-west and north sides. The farm-houses are all substantial and in good repair, most part of them newly built, and some have slate roofs and two floors. There are two corn-mills, two tile-kilns, and a lint-mill, on the lands. The whole lands and farms are inclosed, and each farm subdivided into three inclosures at least, with ditches, cloped earth dykes, and thriving thorn-hedges, most part done within these dozen of years. The tenants are strictly bound to train up and preserve the hedges, and uphold the fences and houses in sufficient repair, and leave them so at the end of their tacks, which, with many other meliorating and improving conditions they are obliged to, must render the estate of greatly more value at the expiry of the current leases than they were at the commencement. No credit is taken for the product of the coal in the above rent, though it is considerable. If the estate shall not sell *in cumulo*, it will, on the same day, be exposed to sale in the four following lots:

LOT I. called the HAINNING LOT, bounded by the new turnpike-road from Ayr to Edinburgh on the south, and the water of Cessnock for upwards of two miles on the west and north, and by the farms of Brieryhill and Ashyard-Wallace on the east parts. It consists of 326 acres of arable and meadow land, besides 34 acres of wood and plantations, and 300 l. worth of timber trees at Hainning and Old Place of Cessnock. The yearly rent thereof is 525 l. 3 s. 7 d. 1-3d, free of every sort of deduction. The valuation in the cess-books extends to 515 l. 10 s. Scots, and holds wholly of the Crown. The new mansion-house, two of the orchards, the two corn-mills, two tile-kilns, and a lint-mill, and Cessnock and Hainning woods, with the going coal-work and fire-engine, are all on this lot; and a new turnpike-road from Kilmarnock to Dumfries and Carlisle, passes by the coal-work and through the middle of this lot, and with that passing up the side thereof, gives easy access to every farm thereof.

LOT II. is bounded by the turnpike-road from Ayr to Edinburgh on the north, and by the water of Cessnock for above two miles on the in the 3d lot, and Mr Campbell's lands of Hillhouse, on the east part. It consists of 884 acres of arable and meadow land, the best of any the like quantity contiguous in this or the neighbouring parishes. The yearly rent thereof extends to 518 l. 13 s. 9 d. 1-3d, for the current crop and year 1784, and to 618 l. 7 s. 1 d. 1-3d, for the ensuing year 1785, and after to the year 1791, when the rise of 61 l. 2 s. 1 d. takes place on one of the farms, and this free of every kind of deduction whatever. The valuation thereof, whereby the cess is paid, extends to 551 l. 15 s. 7 d. Scots. On this lot are the two open lime-stone quarries and draw-kiln, the new pigeon-house and the free-stone quarries, and one of the orchards. The turnpike-road from Kilmarnock to Dumfries runs through the middle of this lot, which, with that from Ayr to Edinburgh, gives easy access to every farm.

LOT III. is bounded on the west by Lot I. and II, and on the north by the water of Irvine (some of whose fine holms are part of this lot), by the village of Galston and John Wallace's, Esq; estate of Cessnock on the east, and by the lands of Bruce Campbell, Esq; on the south, and consists of 880 acres of arable land and meadow, besides 27 acres of Barwood and old plantations, the yearly rent of which is 527 l. 7 d. 1-4th Sterling, free of every sort of deduction. The valuation by which the cess is paid extends to 550 l. 7 s. 8 d. Scots, all holding of the Crown, except 155 l. Scots valuation of the lands of Barrward, ten shilling land of Potterhill, Brieryhill, and Clinchyard, which hold feu of the Earl of Loudoun for payment of 7 l. 10 s. 10 d. Sterling yearly, which sum is deducted out of the above rent, stated free. There is a good known coal in this lot, though not now working; also lime within a mile on this estate, and lime and coal going on Mr Wallace's estate, within half a mile of this lot. The turnpike-road from Ayr to Edinburgh crosses this lot from west to east, and the new turnpike-road from Glasgow to Dumfries passes through the middle thereof from north to south.

LOT IV. is about a mile distant from the other lots, and contains the farms of Langside, Coalgove, and Barnhill, of 396 acres, the yearly rent whereof, free of every sort of deduction, is 121 l. 10 s. 7 d. Sterling, mostly arable and meadow land, great part of it a good quality of soil, and coal and lime-stone in it for the unlifting and application. The valuation of this lot extends to 156 l. 15 s. 10 d. Scots. There are two retours on this lot previous to the year 1681, retouring Langside to a forty-shilling land, and Coalgove to a twenty-shilling land of old extent. The proprietor of this estate is patron of the church of Riccarton.

The rent-roll, tacks, and progress of writs, and plan of the estate, with a particular report of the soil and condition of the estate, to be seen in the hands of John Russell, jun. clerk to the signet, who has power to conclude a private bargain before the day of sale.

Copies of the rental to be seen in the hands of Robert Robertson writer in Ayr.

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